A Very Mixed Muddle-Proceedings of the Brooklyn Presbytery Yesterday.

The More They Discuss the Weman Question the More Inextricably Confused They Become—A Compromise Measure Adopted—The Moun-tain Brings Forth a Mouse and the Grave Ministers Depart in Peace.

The Brooklyn Presbytery assembled again yester-lay is the First church, in Clinton street, to con-mue their discussion of the question which has so gitated the City of Churches and its neighbors uestion of a woman's right to preach the wording of the committee's paper, but at the same time, in a very good natured way, emphatically opand the practice of women preaching in the murch. He proved it contrary to Presbyterian ch intense interest and excitement in the f all classes in the community. He took Dr. ar and Mr. Taylor to task for their exposition of byterian doctrines and usages on Monday, and emmittee against the act complained of. He was ne of the committee, and he explained the diffiblice that were presented to them in drafting the per. He was in favor of censuring the Lafayette enue church by name as well as the act of that ch which had called them together. Roy. Mr. MOCLELLAN

TRAVBILLED FROM DAN TO BREESHERA

or facts and points upon which to base a censure of the Larayette avenue church and its privilege to soman to preach therein. He analyzed the argu-ints and the logic of the defenders of Dr. Cuyler, telivered by them yesterday, and strongly opposed be practice of women preaching, which, he instead, was contrary to the Word of God.

Rev. Mr. Taylor, interrupting, asked Mr. McCleian where he would draw the line in Scripture, and

cially in Paul's writings, which have been ted, between that which is obsolete and that

Mr. McClellan evaded this question and created little sensation by his equivocal answer. He himself, he said, solely on the Bible, and decrees of councils or deliverances of ynods or assemblies were to him mere rash compared with the Word of God. Traersing the Old Testament from Genesis to Malachi, ned-Miriam, Deborah and Huldah-did not ow of more than ope in 1,200 years. And this in teels, he thought. was a good argument against women preaching. He took also the negative arguomen had not in a single instance exercised the inisterial functions. And the New Testament irch having been moulded after the synagogue and not after the temple, women had no right to

and not after the temple, women had no right to participate in any of its services. The positive prohibitions of Scripture were next reviewed, and the mages of the Preshyterian Church were called up by Mr. McClellan against this act and the practice which it is likely to inaugurate.

A motion was here made to admit certain brethern from other Preshyteries to the privileges of the house, but objections, was raised against members of the Synod of Long Island because they will have to sit in judgment on this case by and by. Leaving those brethren out, however, the others were admitted.

irst, the language of the call, which he read, imsed a ground of complaint against the session and
stor of the Langvette avenue Presbyterian church;
seond, the matter referred to in the call is not the
serial principle whether women shall be installed
to the ministry, but whether the specific act retred to in the call, so unimportant in itself, should
be brought before them; third, being convened for
the purpose named in the call, this Presbytery is,
y the constitution of the Church, conflued to one
in three causes—it may dismiss, approve or consince act complained of, but this condemnation
applies censure; and lourth, censure in any degree
form involves punishment, and this can only be
selected after charges have been properly made and
trial and conviction have been had thereunder.

the Tresbytery must show its a trial and conviction have been had thereunder.
Ame, furthermore, the Presbytery must show its
suthority and the process of exercising that authorrepresentations of the success of the

ment, from cnap. 7, sec. 1 and sub-sec. 6, tulle "General Review and Contents," of which he read to show that their proceedings in this case are wholly blegal; that the seasion of Lafayette avenue church should be cited to explain before this Presbytery why they allowed a woman to preach in their church, and then this Presbytery might refer the matter back again to the essaion to be cisposed of there. His fifth them was that the only authority for deciding the question before them must be sought in THE STAPPARDS OF THE CHURCH—the Confession of Faith, the Longer and Shorter Catechisms and the Constitution and Government of the Presbyterian Church. They can't try this case by DH. Hodges' exegests. It must be tried by the standards of the Church, which profess to be based on the word of God. It can't be settled by brothers Patton's or McClelian's expositions of isolated Scripture texts, nor by deliverances of General Assemblies, nor by Church usage. Dr. Spear eulogized Dr. Van Dyke for standing out boldy in 1866 against the St. Louis Presbytery, which body had violated they and usage. Dr. Van Dyke was then a strict constructionist. He (Spear) stood by the book, in maying which he struck his book and knocked out some memorandums, which caused some merriment. Sixth, the prosecution can't show a single peant from the book to prove that Dr. Chyler's act is in violation of any rule of discipline or church government; seventh, the paper is a censure upon its face, and, eighth, it sustains the censure not by the standards of the Church, but by begging the question and attraining the interpretation of Scripture. Ninth—The paper, it adopted, weald be an ourrage on the Lafayette avenue Presbytery by such sotion would seriously damage itself in the estimation of Brookiya. This he did not present as an argument, but as an offset to a statement made by the complainants yesterday that a similar effect would be produced by a dismissal of the case. We can't, said the Doctor, disaredit Fresbyterian shum any more than by coing the

terian church.

Evilan Church.

That as a Presbytery we encourage pulpit seasolved, itso, that as a Presbytery we encourage pulpit seasolved, itso, that as a Presbytery we encourage pulpit seasolved, its pulpit seasolved with the clergy of all evaluelled denominations; that the man of the seasolved and sympathetic relations with Christians of different names.

Resolved, further, That we hall the coming of the time when she who was last at the cross and first at the sepulchreshabil go everywhere recommending the parion and comfort of the Gospel to a suffering world. (Great applause.) The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke opposed this applause, and moved that the Presbytery sit with closed

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR thought it would be very unjust to turn out in the cold many who had come here from a distance and who had taken no part in the

from a distance and who had taken no part in the applause.

Dr. Wills thought those who had been guilty would be honorable enough to leave the nouse at the request of the Moderator.

The Moderator said be could not enforce such a motion. He had done what he could to preserve order, and the responsibility rests with the audience. Dr. Speak made a very temperate speech, referring the applause to the weakness of human nature and the great interest it has excited in Brooklyn. He urged the laties very pleasantly nor to clap hands on stamp feet in future. (Laughter and smilea.)

Rev. Mr. St. John opposed the motion.

Dr. Butler amended, that on the recurrence of this applause the Presbytery at with closed doors.

Mr. FREEMAN, Dr. Dunyea and others took part in the discussion, after which the motion, as amended, was adopted.

Mr. Talmare's amendment was then read and op-

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUANDARY. | Canal of Day 200 by vote were laid on

real question had not yet been met. That question is, now par may woman trach and instruct, expound soripture or pray in public? He recited the composition of the Sunday school and the part which women take therein, and insisted that this paper condemned all this. That church would have refused its pulpit to many brethren of good standing in the Presbyterian churches to promutate their dogmas. His church had been accused of disturbing the peace of the Church. Not so. They are as quiet as lambs there. It is these brethren who have brought this matter here who have disturbed the peace of Lafayette avenue church. He read from the Acts of the Apostles to show how certain brethren had gone to antitoch to compel the converts to conform to Jewish law. And when the matter was brought before the Church and aposties at Jerusalem they sent a letter to the other Caurch DISAPPROVING OF THE DISTURBERS OF THIS PRACE, and the record says that they rejoiced on the receipt of the epistle. The action of this Presbytery should be similar to that of the Synod at Jerusalem. Mr. Lambert sent a few shots at the Old School heetheren who had brought this trouble upon his church.

Rev. Alprand Taylor defended his own exegesis

church.

Rev. ALFRED TAYLOR defended his own exercisis of Scripture given yesterday, and showed how often this very offence complained of had been committed in the churches of Brooklyn. He hoped the Presbytery would do with it as it deserves—throw it out.

Rev. Mr. Les sided 'with this view. He agreed with Dr. Spear that it was "small pointo," and should be put on the table, under the table or in the basket. The Presbytery dare not condemn or centerm.

Rev. Mr. Taylor defended by the property before them.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR defended his exposition of Paul's prohibition to women, and insisted that the Apostle equality condemned the wearing of gold, pearls, embroidery, &c. There was a time, ne said, when Presbyterians thought it a great innovation to introduce stoves and organs and other adjuncts of modern worship. He was reminded of the couplet in Hudibras:—

when 'Presbyterians thought it a great innovation to introduce stoves and organs and other adjuncts of modern worghip. He was reminded of the couple in Huddbris:—

Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to.

After some discussion on adjournment the Presbytery took a receas until three o'clock, and upon reassembling the Moderator said he had received a letter certifying that

MISS SMILEY IS A MINEYER IN GOOD STANDING of the Society of Friends. If the body desired he would read it. It was not asked for.

Elder Johnson then spoke strongly against women presching, and after him Mr. Patruok, in a "infainting tyle, repeated a great deal of his speech of Monday atternoon. He defied the "sneering press" to hold him up to ridicule, and taixed away as if he personally was the Presbytery of Brooklyn. Only two of Dr. Speer's "theses" were worthy of his notice. There are but two questions before themnamely, has the Presbytery he right to lake cognizance of this act complained of and is it going the right way about tr He analyzed section 8 of chapter 10.—"Form of government"—to show that the Presbytery had ample power in this case and was proceeding legitimately. He traversed the Scriptural arguments, and showed, by extracts from a recent public article, that the word "laico" occurs 94 times in the Hibis, being 246 times it being translated "speak," and that in only one instance can it be translated "babble," as Mr. Taylor declared yesterday. That instance is wherein Papi states that when he was a child he "spake" as a child, &c. But whatever difference of opinion there might be about this there could be none about the Dirase "let your women keep silence in the churches," Mr. Patton continued at considerable length in support of his side, but travelled so far down toward Egypt, theologically, that when

Rev. Mr. Lee Hon went on to read extracts from the church single season of the process of General Assembly to show that to censure Dr. Cujer's church this case should come up judicially per

This interesting collection will be disposed of by auction to-night, at Clinton Hall, Astor place. From the great interest manifested by the public and the collectors in the exhibition we have no doubt that the possession of the various gems of the collection will be warmly disputed by intending purchasers. will be warmly disputed by intending purchasers. The Weilington collection deserves special attention on account of the numerous-examples of the earlier American artists which it contains. As we have aiready noticed at some length the most important works, we shall confine ourselves to advising those who wisn to complete their galleries not to mist the sale this evening, as a similar opportunity may not occur again. Among the pictures we should have liked to notice did space permit are Esbrait's "Cattle," (23) Mignot's "Mooalight in the Tropics" (70), two landscapes by Williamson—"A View in Ulster County" (43) and "The Upper Valley of the Connecticut" (19)—which are painted strongly and decisively. The sale of the Williams & Everett paintings will take place on Thursday at Clinton Hall.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Collision on the Sen-Yankee Enterprise in the Timber Trade. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6, 1872.

The brigantine Mayflower, from Boston, was run into by the sonooner Telegraph this morning and received considerable damage.

Several gentiemen from Maine have purchased a number of mills and a large extent of timber land near Annapolis. N. S.

ANOTHER MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

Purchase of a Burial Ground for Morrisa-nia-How North Brother Island Was Acquired-Report of the Investigating Committee—A Handsome "Present."
The purchase of North Brother Island, for hospi

The purchase of North Brother Island, for hospital purposes, by the town of Morrisania, Westchester county, last year, has since given rise to various charges of fraud against certain members of the Board of Town Trustees, who were appointed a committee to negotiate the transaction. The price paid by the town for the bleak and inhospitable piece of real estate indicated was \$40,000, a handsome fraction of which sum, it was alleged by many of the taxpayers, had found its way into the pockets of some of the town authorities. These allegations at length became so notoriously specific in their nature that the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution last November, that the whole matter be referred

ture that the Board of Trustees adopted a resolution last November, that the whole matter be referred for investigation to a commutee of citizens, consisting of Messrs, James L. Parshali, Gouverneur Morris and Samuel E. Lyon. Having accepted the appointment, the committee has since been engaged in endeavoring to UNEARTH THE ALLEGED FRAUDS; but having had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to administer oaths their efforts have been attended only by partial success. By a report of the committee, presented to the Board of Trustees at a regular meeting last evening, it appears that T. Mason Oliver, one of the Town Trustees and a member of the committee appointed to negotiate the purchase of North Brother Island, received from the Misses Ackerson, who sold the property, the sum of \$3,000, as "a present," out of the \$40,000, which they assert was received by them for the island. This, Mr. Oliver does not deny, while insisting that it was

This, Mr. Oliver does not deny, while insisting that it was

SIMPLY A "PRESENT,"

made after the sale, and not in pursuance of any understanding or agreement. In this connection the committee state in their report that on questioning Miss Ackerson as to whether she had said anything to Mr. Oliver about making him a present, before the sale, she replied in the affirmative, at the same time stating that she nad not determined in her own mind how much it should be, and that Mr. Oliver had made no request of her to make him such present. The following are

Which the investigating Committee in their report state have been established:—

That the Ackersons sold the island to the town for \$40,000, to be paid in town bonds; that these bonds were actually delivered by Mr. Oliver to the Ackersons; that the Ackersons sold two of these bonds to a local savings bank at a discount of five per cent, and received the proceeds; that they returned to Mr. Oliver \$5,000 of the proceeds of the bends; that they paid \$4,000 of the bonds in part payment of a purchase of some property on 137th street, and that they have now in their possession the remaining \$31,000 eff said bonds, thus making the full amount of \$40,000. The report also states that the sum of \$1,000, received in cash by the Ackersons, has been used by them in requiding their house and other purposes of takeir own, and that none of it has been applied to any purpose connected with the transaction in question. In answer to

other purposes of their own, and that none of it has been applied to any purpose connected with the transaction in question. In answer to MR. OLIVER'S DEFENCE "that it was a voluntary present made to him after the sale was completed? the committee reply that "he was acting in a fluctary capacity as trustee of the town, and had no legal or moral right to be benefited by a transaction in which he was acting for the town."

On motion of Mr. Cauldwell the report was accepted, and Mr. Oliver invited to make

AN EXPLANATION
in reference thereto. Accordingly the last named member briefly addressed the Board, admitting the truthiulness of the report, and asserting his guilelessness in that or any other transaction during twenty years of official experience in the town. By a subsequent motion of Mr. Cauldwell the report was tabled and a resolution adopted permitting Mr. Oliver to make a written statement of his connection with the transaction, for the purpose of being submitted to the Board at an early day.

Thus far the investigation of this affair has failed to give satisfaction to many of the citizens, who are firm in the belief that there is still something concealed in the transaction which should be brought to light.

A NEW CHARTER FOR BROOKLYN.

How the Reformers of the City of Churches Propose to Govern Their City.

The Citizens' Reform Committee of the city of Brooklyn nave just completed their proposed new charter, which will be immediately presented be-

duced a vast deal of wonderment and curiosity. The most valuable part of the business district, which has been specially dedicated by his votaries to the supremest of modern gods (Mammon), is that which lies in the vicinity of Broad and Wall streets. It is the sacred and most ancient hunung ground of the strong-headed duty sometimes weak-kneed) tribes of buils and bears, where the greatest and most renowned achievements and defeats have occurred. Rumor has it, in the envious ears of all the solid old millionnaires who have not yet grown too old nor too solid and portly still to frequent Wall street, that a firm of Philadeldhia, whose enterprise seems of the Napoleonic order, have purchased the land and buildings opposite the Stock Exchange, comprising several fine buildings, and extending from No. 27 Wall street to the corner of Broad, and along Broad street as far as No. 13. This is not all. The full intention of the company is to purchase all of the property extending from Wall street to Exchange place on Broad street, bounded on the east by a line from No. 27 Wall street, parallel with Broad, to Exchange place. Rumor places the cost at \$500, in gold, for each square foot of territory, and the buildings un-loubtedly are purchased at large prices. When they shall have been leveled to the dust, as they will be, a huge, magnificent banking house is to be erected upon the ground, making the largest establishment of the kind in the world, and a splendid addition to the architectural ornaments of the city. Such a building would accommodate an immense number of bankers, fitted with offices, and wond rival anything in the Old World for bustle and business; in fact, a miniature financial world in itself.

The firm whose transactions and projects have been thus trumpeted abroad by rumor is that of Mesers, Anthony Drexel & George W. Childs, of Philadelphia. It is hoped that the report will prove true.

City Are Concerned-Fallure of Frent to Impeach Kilian's Witnesses-Kilian's Generous Offer to Frenz-Kilian's Majority as Sworn In Ferry-Five Over Frenz.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met at the Sturtevant House yesterday, at half-past three o'clock, Mr. Strahan in the chair, and Messra. waiting over an hour for Mr. Waterbury, counse

Carroil.

Alexander Frear, on being sworn, testified that he authorized Mr. Green and one of his counsel to confer with Killan with a view of avoiding a contest; witness offered if Killan would withdraw he would pay his (Killan's) expenses, if not over \$500 or \$600, and his counsel fees in addition; witness counsel reported that Mr. Killan was not anxious for a contest, and witness then authorized him to propose that the matter be left to arbitration to decide what expenses should be allowed. He had never proposed nor authorized any other proposition.

Valentine Cook was called to impeach one of Killan's witnesses, named Fleischman. He testified that Fielsehman told him after the election that he did not know for whom he voted.

Mr. WATERBURY Oh, no; I am now playing a kil-in game. CRAIRMAN—Well answered. Merely a little bilarity in view of our early close.

William Dovie, inspector of the First district of the Twentieth ward, was sworn, and confirmed former evidence as to the mode of conducting the election in that district. The ocience here closed except as to the First district, when they will introduce eyidence at Albany. The counse for Kilan recalled W. W. Shinewald, a challenger at the Twentieth district, and James Carter, the republican challenger, whose evidence was unimportant.

The evidence is now virtually all in as far as it can materially affect the result. It will be remembered that Kilian claimed that he had nearly one hundred votes in the Twenty-lift district of the Twentieth ward, where the canvassers gave him but sixty, and that if these had been given him he would have a majority, as the final canvass gave Frear but twenty-seven over him. The claimant (Kilian) has produced ninety-eight winesses who swore they voted in the district for him. This is thirty-eight over the number counted for him. The other side impeached but two of these votes, leaving Kilian entitled to intriv-six in addition to the sixty. Against the affidavits of these thirty-six is the evidence of the three inspectors that Kilian only received sixty votes. The committee must then decide whether the three inspectors or thirty-six voters tell the aggregate in the entire Assembly district, as follows:—

Kilian claims, however, that under rulings of the Legislature several districts should be thrown out on account of irregularities. This would make his majority nearly six hundred.

The committee at half-past ten last evening adjourned, and will proceed to Albany to-day.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The Sons and Daughters of Yankee Land Join in the Virginia Reel.

The Cuttered Received Country of the State of the City of the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the Country and the State of the City of the Country and the Country Last night, at Deimonico's, the New England So-ciety gave its first annual ladies' reception. The entire first floor of the elegant mansion had been given up. The grand dining hall had been turned into a dancing room, and the usual reception room was used as a banquet hall. The company began arriving at about half-past nine, though

There is great excitement in the Manitoba Legis-lature over the expression of the Ontario govern-ment of regret that no steps have been taken to ment of regret that no steps have been taken to bring the Scott murderers to justice. The Attorney General introduced a resolution denouncing the laterference of Ontario in Manitoban affairs.

An amendment was moved declaring that either province has the right to take action regarding the murder of a feilow subject. The excitement in and out of the House is intense.

The galleries were crowded, and on the closing of Mr. Hay's speech in favor of the amendment the spectators gave loud cheers. The galleries were then closed by order of the Speaker.

The amendment was lost by 18 to 5. The result caused a strong exhibition of feeling outside.

NEW YORK STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

ALBANY, Feb. 6, 1872. The State Medical Society met here to-day. President Wey delivered his inaugural address. A draft of an act to be introduced in the Legislature proof an act to be introduced in the Legislature pro-viding for the more severe punishment of maiprac-tice was presented. Dr. Harvey Jewett read a paper on a case of uterine fætation; Dr. Cook, of Canan-dagus, one on certain forms of mania, and Dr. Rogers one on the medical art and its practitioners. Several other papers of like nature were read and business committees appointed.

Dr. Barnard, of Columbia College, will lecture on "High Speed Engines" this evening, before the New York Society of Practical Engineering, in the Geo-graphical Rooms, Cooper Unions

THE KILIAN-FREAR ELECTION CONTEST. THE CUSTOM HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Additional Testimony in Relation to the Alleged Frauds.

Duties of Weighers-Political Assessments-Gratuities to Officers-Modus Operandi of Inspectors-The Ratcliff Diamond Case-Revelations of a Detective-Spicy Developments - How the Smuggled Cigars Were Disposed Of.

bors yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There was a small attendance, but during the procoedings some interesting developments were made. Senator Bayand suggested that the Collector of the Port should be called upon for copies of the leases of the public stores and any letters relating

The Custom House Committee resumed their la-

THE UNITED STATES WEIGHERS.

W. T. Perkins, who has already been examined, gave additional testimony, and in reply to Senator Howe stated that he was a United States weigher in the Custom House some time since, and had considerable experience in ouying and selling corn and provisions prior to his appointment; he thought that six weighers would do for this port if they had the selection of the men under them; his duties include weighing, and he signs all the returns that go to the Custom House, and signs the pay roll of the men that work under him.

and I paid.

Q. On compulson? A. I should call it a mild form of correlors.

A. I really believe I would,

A. I really believe I would,

Q. Weil, what if you paid \$457 A. I don't know about that; the manner in which the thing was done was this:—

Some one came around with lists of names and he asked you to put down your name and the amount you would give; you asw the names of others in 'the same department down for \$50 and you paid it.

Senator Casserity—In fact, you considered the intimation to pay tantamount to a command? A. Yee, sir.

To Senator How z.—Honors have been conferred on me in my native town, lover, New Hampshire; I was member of the town Council in 1856, of the Legislature in 1866 and 1867, and of the State Central Committee in 1807.

the town Council in 1865, of the Legislature in 1866 and 1867, and of the State Central Committee in 1867.

An affidavit was read from William Shaw, stevedore, who discharged the coal from the Princeton, on which occasion Inspector Cloyes is charged with having attempted to levy blackmail on the consignees, Messrs. Benedict and Rogers. The affidavit went on to state that no such inanguage as was testified to passed in his hearing. Another affidavit was read from Charles I. Fox. He was present, but never heard Cloyes ask Mr. Rogers for a load of coal. It was then decided to subputa Mr. Benedict, Senator Casserjy observing that affidavits, as a general thing, were an unsatisfactory kind of testimony.

A DENIAL.

The following letter was then read from Messrs. Chase Hartley & Coleman, 61 William street:—

New York, Feb. 3, 1872.

The following letter was then read from Messrs. Chase Hartley & Coleman, 51 William street:—

New York, Feb. 3, 1872.

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Chairman, &c.:—

Sin—The testimony of Mr. Hopper, taken before you on Thursday, contains statements injurious to us, which we wish to correct. He is reported as saying that at different times Mr. Hartley, of our firm, called at the store of Kissler & Co., offering to procure for them a rejund of duties; that after an unsuccessful correspondence with the Treasury Department and repeated calls at the Cuspon House, where he alleges the money was to be paid), Kissler & Co. were compelled to employ us, the delay being made by the Custom officers until we were retained. The facts are that on February 7, 1871, Kissler & Co. authorized us to collect a claim for \$61 \$7\$, currency, then long pending at the Comptroller's Office in Washington. None of our firm called on Kissler & Co. at their store or elsewhere, but some one representing them called once at our office. The claim was not for refund of duties, nor in any way under the control of the Custom House, but was payable at Washington by draft sent direct to the parties on the \$7th February Inst. having received their draft from the Treasury. Kinsler & Co. reinited us \$10 for our services, which were simyly those of automeys making an ordinary collection. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

CHASE, HARTLEY & COLEMAN.

GRATUITIES TO OPPICERS.

of attorneys making an ordinary collection. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

CHASE, HARTLEY & COLEMAN.

GRATUITES TO OPPICERS.

William Hunt, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, testified as follows:—

I find in 1870 a memorandum of \$10 paid to an inspector; he lived, I think, on pier \$7, and I think his name was Wood; in 1871 we were in the habit of paying money to United States weighers; we paid \$60 during that year; the \$10 was to prevent our bundles of wire going to general order; the payments to the weighers were made to facilitate our getting the wire immediately after their arrival; our cartman made the arrangement, and the weigher came to our office, was identified by the cartman and I paid him.

To isonator Bayard.—The inspector who got \$10 kept our wire probably wenty-four hours out of general order after the forty-eight hours had expired; only on two occasions our bundles god into general order, the invoice not having arrived; in the same block and under the same roof as the same description of goods stored equally self can have the to the labor and one-sinh on the storage which I was charged by Lest & Co.

Q. Ordinarily you pay the United States weighers for prompt delivery—do you sometimes pay them for copies of their certificates or returns? A. We do.

To Senstor Phatr—I have no knowledge of the difference in the charges except from payments I made; we have a regular contract.

Q. And is not this private warehouse business overdone and a losing business? A. So I understand.

William C. Gaspar, agent for Howland & Aspinwall testified that he has been in the habit of paying Custom House in spectors since 1863, for facilities and over hours work and to encourage them to diligence, and he is aware that other persons paid in the same manner, for the matter has been canvassed and they told him so; the inspector usually came to the office and got paid; he believed that was the prevailing system.

In reply to Senator Bayard the witness stated that his firm

the office and got paid; he between these stated that his firm system.

In reply to Senator Bayard the witness stated that his firm had sailing vessels as well as steamers consigned to them; the inspectors on sailing vessels do not receive any gratuities.

Q. Do you know anything of rations allowed to inspectors? A. As a general thing the inspectors mean on board town?

tors? A. As a general thing the inspectors mess on board the steamer at the expense of the firm, and they are allowed wine and ale at dinner.

Q. You have had lines running to different ports—does the gratuity system prevail on all the times of steamers? A. It does.

Senator PRATT—What sums do the inspectors usually receive? A. It varies from \$10 to \$50, according to the time thay are employed.

To Senator BAYARD—Usually two inspectors are assigned to a steamer, sometimes three, and they get all their means on board; the third inspector could be entirely dispensed with; it is only recently, since September, the third was appointed, and we found that one of our men does for us enactly the same character of work, keeps the same tailies as the two inspectors, and now three do for the Gustom House.

A continuity,

Q. What do you pay the dock clerk? A. Four dollars a day.

Senator BAYARD—Has not your dock clerk to see that the right man gets the right goods, and does not that require more viginance and alertness than the post of inspector? A. It does, it.

Senator FRATT—Does your firm regard the goods as under their charge and control until the cariman gives a receipt? A. That is a very hard question to answer; there have been some suits about it.

Senator BAYARD—When the inspector marks goods for general order, "G. O.," if the dock clerk should detain them must it not be done with the approval and consent of the inspector? A. Undoubtedly.

THE RATCLIFF DIAMOND CASE.

Abraham C. Beatty, formerly of the Custom House

Some suits about it. When the inspector marks goods for Senator Bayand. "When the inspector arrange goods for spector? A. Undoubtedly.

THE RATCLIFF DIAMOND CASE.

Abraham C. Beatty, formerly of the Custom House detective force, was examined by Senator Casscriy at great length:—

Q. Do you know of any case of wrong done to the government in connection with seizures for smuggling by the officers in charge? A. I know of a good many.

Q. State a few of the principal control of the Custom House of the control of th

Evening.

Evening Session.

The committee reassembled at half-past seven o'clock, and proceeded to examime witnesses.

Seward Lewisohn, of the firm of Lewisohn & Wallace, testified that at various times goods had been abstracted from their cases while passing through the Custom House; \$775 worth of osirich feathers had once been thus stolen; in that instance, the case was not in bad order; & did not look as though the carman had broken open the case; the entire weight of these goods was only lib. It oz.; complained to the appraiser, and was told in reply by him that it was impossible for goods to be abstracted in public store; the same week some human hair was abstracted; from another case; the value was \$86 and the goods weighed a little more than four pounds; in that case also the case seemed to be in good order; made application again the term of the condition of the store they generally were taken out in a couple of days.

H. Ellis testified that the carme or are frequently compelled to wait a long time in consequence of the confusion and overcrowding of the general order store.

A long discussion ensued in consequence of a proposal by Senator Howe to put Colonel Whitley on the stand. Colonel Whitley had not been subpected, and Senator Bayard protested on the ground that a witness name of lightmer had been kept waiting at great cost to himself in loss of business and in

ometals were put on the stand.

Senator Casserly made a speech of the same purport. He instanced as a case in point Surveyor Cornell, who was put aheau of a number of private citizens previously subpenned. He suggested the injustice of this, and that many complaints might never be brought forward owing to it. He did not expect, nowever, that his protest would have any effect. In all questions of this kind the majority had overruled the minority whenever a point had been made.

had overruled the minority whenever a point had been made.

Thomas F. Rightmeyer sworn Am a butcher; was appointed by Collector Murphy to a place it he Custom House; I told the Collector I could not spare time to attend to any duties; he replied that he would give me an office where I shoud not have to do any work; I beinigade to the same republican ward association with him, and he said he wasted me to politically work with him; and he said he wasted me to politically work with him; I only held the office four-teen days; the offer was altogether a volunteer affair on the part of Murphy; I never old any work, but got my pay.

Q. Where did you first see Mr. Murphy about Mr. A. He sent for me to go to the Custom House; I was then spoken of as a probable delegate to the Saratoga Convention; I had known Mr. Murphy by sight about five vears, and personally two years; we spoke about my going to the Convention; Mr. Murphy saked me if I did not want a place in the Custom House; I said I could not attend to one, as my business took up my time; if was understood that I was to be allowed to devote my time to my private affairs; I was assigned as storekeeper at a store; I went there there times in the fourteen days, but I did not perform any duties; I was removed without any cause being assigned.

Q. What was the object of your appointment? A. I suppose it was for politically.

The committee then adjourned until this morning.

GENERAL ORDER CHARGES.

Suggestions for a New Schedule of Rates portant Meeting of Warehousemen, Merchants and Custom House Officers.

pursuance of an arrangement entered into with General Arthur, the Collector of the Port, by the Chamber of Commerce and the bonded ware housemen, a joint committee, representing the Custom Rouse, the Chamber of Commerce and the warehousemen, met yesterday at two o'clock, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration the present rate of general order charges, and take measures to adopt an amend ed system, which will meet with the approbation of the business men of the city. It is necessary to state that it was on the suggestion of General Arthur that the arrangeent was entered into. His suggestions were cordially accepted by the Chamber of Commerce, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the various committees:—On the part of the merchants, William A. Booth and A. S. Hewitt. On the part of the warehouse proprietors the Collector has appointed Franklin Woodruff, John E. Fay, Frank Soure. A. B. Miller and M. S. Driggs. On the part of the Custom House the Collector has appoi the following officers, all, by their relation to the matter under consideration, experienced persons:— S. P. Russell, T. B. Thorpe, Joseph Treioar, Harvey Major and S. A. Smith. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. Sturgis, who took the chair, and explained the objects of the

meeting.

A document was submitted containing a schedule of general order charges adopted by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857, but it has never been used, an

of commerce in 1857, but it has never been used, an arbitrary rate drawn up by the Collector of the Port having been substituted in its place.

The Chairman—At the present meeting we cannot do much more than organize. I would suggest that a report of rates be prepared and submitted to the committee for approval.

Mr. Hewitt—I think the proper course to pursue would be to receive suggestions from the warehousemen. So har as I understand, the rates adopted by the Chamber of Commerce in 1857 are perfectly satisfactory and furnish no ground of complaint. It is the arbitrary rate now in use in the general order stores to which objection is taken.

Mr. Distors—I understand that the Collector wishes to adopt a uniform rate for the general order stores and warehousemen generally. At the present time there is no such rate. The principle of those who now hold general order stores is to make as much money as they can, and, having the business almost entirely in their hands, they charge just what they please. It will always be so so long as the positions are given in reward for political services.

Mr. Thorps—From my position in the Custom

just what they please. It will always be so so long as the positions are given in reward for political services.

Mr. Thorre—From my position in the Custom House, and from what I have heard General Arthur say, I can give an idea of what the General wants, lew issues to relieve the government and the Custom House from the perpetual charges of fraud by which they are assailed, and wants to cut loose the general order business from the Custom House, at least in a great measure. There are other reforms which he would also like adopted. If the merchants and warehousemen would agree to a fixed tariff which would be satisfactory to all it would meet the difficulty.

Mr. Hewitt—If a rate be adopted, how could it be made binding?

Mr. Thorre—General Arthur proposes to have it sigged by the Secretary of the Treasury and made a law.

The Charrman again suggested that the better way to proceed would be to have some definite plan submitted which would cover the difficulty. If a tariff was drawn up by experienced men it could, if found satisfactory, be ratified by the committee.

Mr. Smith agreed with the Chairman, and suggested that the committee to prepare the tariff consist of Custom House officials and warehousemen, who understand the subject best.

After considerable discussion the following resolution was put to the meeting and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Custom House Committee be requested to prepare a complete schedule of all articles, and that the

Resolved.—
Resolved, That the Custom House Committee be requested to prepare a complete schedu's of all articles, and that the Committee of Warehousemen be requested to submit the rates of storage and labor deemed by them appropriate thereto, and that the said schedule be then presented to this committee, for the purpose of examination, and also such modifications as may be necessary to render the rates acceptable to the merchants of this port.

After the transaction of some further unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

FIRES IN NEWARK.

Exciting Scene in a Tenement House. Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morn. ing a fire broke out in the tenement house No. 21 William street, a short distance from the station house, in Newark. On the arrival of the police a number of women and children were found huddled together on the upper floors, unable to pass the staircase for the fiames and smoke. Ladders were procured quickly, and the imperilled ones saved by the galiantry of the police. A wild scene of excitement was presented to the crowd in the street. The firemen arrived soon after and saved the

The firemen arrived soon after and the losse, between nine and ten o'clock on Moneau night the firemen of Newark were called out to quench a fire which had broken out in the clothing store of Martin Conway, corner of Market and Alling streets. The stock was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. Fully covered by Insurance in the Clitzens', Germania and People's companies, all of Newark. The Chief Engineer suspects the fire to have been the work of an incendiary.

CORRECTION.

The notice of Saturday last in the HERALD, stating The notice of Saturday last in the HERALD, stating that "a lecture on oceanic meteorology and currents would be delivered on the 7th instant by the Chief of the Signal Bureau, Professor Thompson B. Maury," was a mistake. General Albert J. Myer, it is nardly necessary to say, is the well-known and distinguished Chief of the Signal Bureau and the practical meteorologist and able officer to whom the country really owes the efficient organization and brilliant success of the national system of weather prognostics.